

A LARGE JAW OF *PALLIMNARCHUS* *POLLENS*.

BY HEBER A. LONGMAN, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S. (DIRECTOR).

Plate XVIII.

IN January last the writer received a massive fragment of a crocodilian jaw from Macalister, Darling Downs, which was found by Mr. W. A. Ross, and forwarded through Mr. Thomas Jack, of Dalby. This was received with a small fragment of a maxilla (palatal portion), belonging either to *Euryzygoma*¹ or to *Nototherium*, and both specimens were discovered in the bed of the Condamine River, "evidently having been washed out of a bed of blue clay."

The fragment consists of the anterior moiety of the right mandible, and is 380 mm. in maximum length. The dentary is incomplete, but thirteen teeth are represented either by alveoli or incomplete remains.

The massive proportions, especially in the symphyseal region, the large size of the first tooth and the enormous size of the fourth tooth, and the irregular lateral contours of the dentary are outstanding features of the fossil.

Although its measurements are in excess of all specimens of *Pallimnarchus pollens*² previously received, this jaw from Macalister has been placed with that species because it agrees generally with the proportions of the type material, and also with the skull from Lansdowne Station, described by the writer in 1925.³

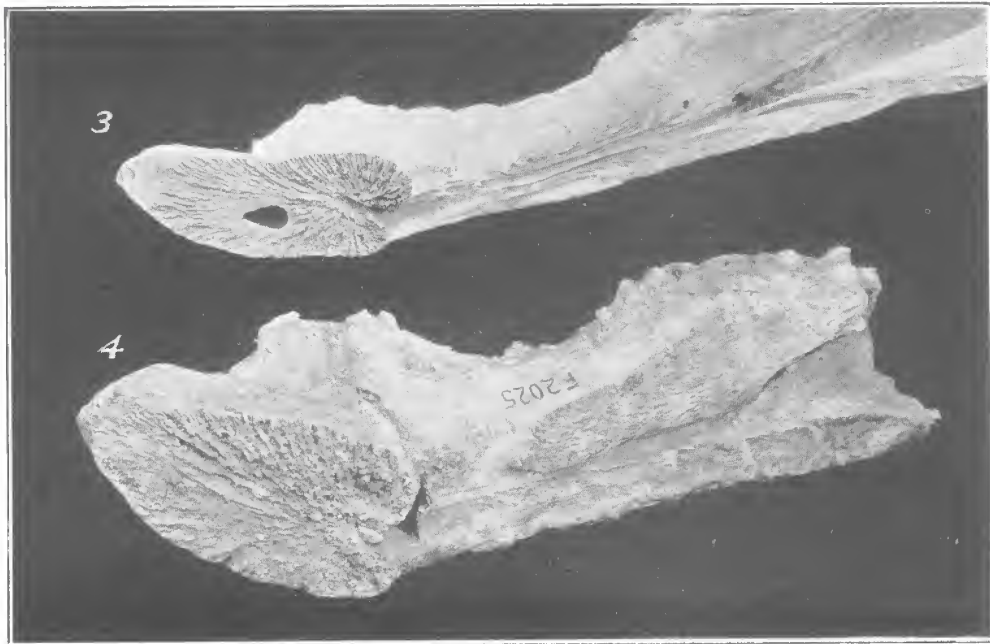
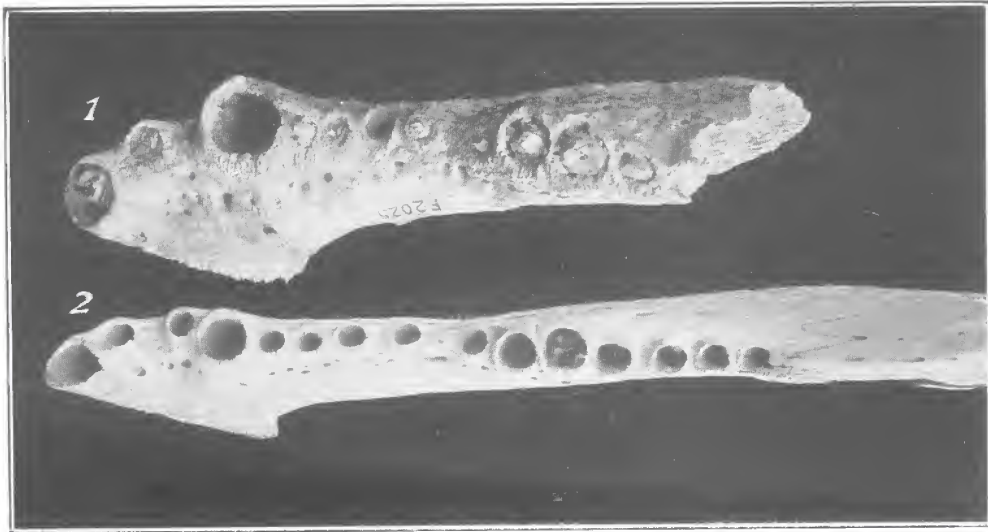
With the exception of the fifth tooth, which has been protected by the raised border of the fourth, the crowns of all the teeth are missing. The first tooth, which is broken off at the alveolar border, is 30 mm. in diameter. (The presence of an unusually large first lower tooth had been postulated by the size of the recesses in fragments of premaxilla previously collected.) The alveolus of the fourth tooth is no less than 37 mm. in diameter, and the border is raised considerably above the level of the other teeth. The tenth and eleventh teeth are also enlarged, the diameters being approximately 25 mm.

This mandible is prominently festooned, heavily and ruggedly sculptured, and deeply pitted, much more so than in aged examples of *Crocodylus porosus*. Judging from the recessed surface, the splenial reached a point opposite the seventh tooth.

¹ 1921. Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus., vol. vii, pt. 2.

² 1885. De Vis, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., vol. ii, pt. 2.

³ 1925. Longman, Mem. Qld. Mus., vol. viii, pt. 2, pp. 103-108.



Figures 1 and 4.—*Pallimnarchus poiens*, mandibular fragment from Macalister, 380 mm. in length.

Figures 2 and 3.—*Crocodilus porosus*, shown for comparison.